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THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

74

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

---

VOL. XXV.—1849.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

By the American Colonization Society,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME  
OF THE  
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ALL letters relating to the business of the American Colonization Society, as well as the African Repository, and all applications for the passage of emigrants to Liberia, should be directed to Rev. W. McLain, Washington City.

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1849.

[No. 1.]

### *To the Friends of Colonization.*

WITH the first No. of the Repository for the year, we send greetings and congratulations.

The past year has spared us, while multitudes have been gathered to the silence and inactivity of the grave. Our prolonged life calls for a return of gratitude to its Author, and no manifestation of gratitude is so acceptable in his sight, as to see it consecrated to good works, to acts of beneficence. This is his commandment, that we love one another; that we do good to all men as we have opportunity; that we love our neighbor as ourself; that whatsoever we would that others do to us, we do even so to them.

In this work of beneficence the friends of Colonization have specially selected as the object of their efforts, Africa and the descendants of Africa, who, in an important sense, may be compared to him, who going from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves; and for whose relief our Society is acting the applauded part of the *Good Samaritan*.

The successes of the past year, which have attended the interesting labors of the Society, while they serve to encourage and gratify and call for thankfulness, should stimulate us to increased effort.

The Colony, planted twenty-five years ago in exceeding feebleness, has entered

successfully upon the full duties and privileges of independent nationality.

The young Republic of Liberia has been received with kindness into the ranks of acknowledged nationalities, and regarded with patronizing favor by some of the most powerful governments of Europe. Her territory, already stretching along the once barbarous coast of Africa, chiefly haunted by pirates and slave traders, for three hundred miles, is about to be extended by a purchase of nearly two hundred more, north-westerly, until it touches the English colony, Sierra Leone, and thus shields the natives from the evils of the slave trade, now existing with all its baneful influences.

Emigration, hitherto repressed by the mistaken opposition of some, the prejudice of others, and the doubt of final success on every hand, has taken a new impulse and has exceeded the past year the total of several preceding years, and still the number of applicants increases.

A fact connected with this large increase of emigration too, of much interest, is that it consists not only of the already free people of color, but to a great extent of slaves freely and voluntarily emancipated by their former masters. Of this class over five hundred have emigrated the past year. The repeated arrivals from Africa, throughout the year, represent a continued and

increasing prosperity, in commerce and agriculture; while extensive revivals of religion, awakening attention in the hearts of the colonists not only, but among the heathen, especially among the recaptives of the Barque Pons, who have been eminently under the influence of the colony, are calculated to give the strongest corroboration to the previous accounts of the general and pervading religious influence of Liberia, and to give ground to anticipate continued prosperity to the community in future years.

Let us then resolve, that great as have been the results of the past year, those of this year shall, if increased devotion and liberality on our part can avail, exceed them.

In order to this, we would suggest the importance of extending the circulation of the African Repository and thus extending information.

This periodical now begins its 25th vol., and has become the depository of an invaluable mass of facts, to serve as the basis of a future history of the great African Republic. Every month it records the latest news and events affecting the cause, and among those who read it, we uniformly

find our most decided and unchanging friends, such because informed of the progress and usefulness of the Society.

If those who receive it would each obtain *one new subscriber*, the cause we doubt not would receive an impulse not hitherto seen. Let each one of them *try*. They can but fail, and if they succeed, not only will the wave of influence extend but our income will be greatly increased.

To the Pastors and others exercising influence in churches, we would urgently suggest, that this is a most propitious time, while laying out their plans for the year, to find a time and appropriate and fix it, for giving a collection to this object. Do not, because it will probably be small, refuse. If all the churches friendly to the cause would but average FIVE DOLLARS each our income would be more than doubled.

Accept our thanks for the effective co-operation of the past year and receive this appeal with kindness. When the labors of another year are closed may it be our privilege again to hail each other with congratulations and review the year with thankfulness and joy.

#### *To the Friends of Colonization in New York.*

WE most heartily thank the few hundred readers of the African Repository in New York for their patronage. While persuaded that they receive gratification enough, in the information derived from its monthly perusal, to compensate for the expense, we would remind them that it is some source of direct income to the Society, and that by the information thus diffused our cause retains its abiding hold upon the public mind.

We are anxious greatly to extend its circulation. For this purpose, a large number of names have been selected from the list of our former friends and those known for their devotion to works of benevolence, to whom this January No. will be sent as an invitation for them to take it through the year, according to the terms as they are printed on the cover.

If after perusal, any one receiving it decides, that neither for themselves, nor their families, nor for the cause, do they agree to take it, they will confer a favor by returning it through the Post Office to the Colonization Office, Brick Chapel, City Hall Place, New York.

The Repository serves as a vehicle of intercourse, between the friends of the cause and the conductors, by which not only are they kept informed of the facts as they occur from time to time, but to which they may recur, in after years, as to a treasury of information. The events of the past year, comprising the first operations of the newly organized Government of Liberia and the steady and surprising series of encouraging events subsequent, render the volume for 1848 one worth preserving for all coming time.

What would one of us give, could we as minutely trace the progress of the early commonwealths of the United States, as can those that possess this volume, the progress of the Republic of Liberia, the first ever successful in the tropical world.

Trusting that to all or nearly all who will receive the Repository it will prove a welcome monthly visitor, the succeeding numbers will continue to be sent unless otherwise directed, and at an early day subscription bills made out for the year. Many who receive it will find themselves entitled to it "*gratis*," according to our rule of sending

it gratuitously to every donor of *ten dollars* for *one* year; to every life member gratuitously three years, and to every pastor of a church, who takes up a collection, without regard to its amount, *gratuitously* for one year. To all others who receive it by mail, or to whom it is delivered in the city, bills will be sent for advanced payment in January.

J. B. PINNEY,

Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

Brick Church Chapel, New York.

Circular to the friends of African Colonization in the State of Louisiana.

THE object of the present circular, emanating from the Board of Directors of the "Louisiana State Colonization Society," is to set before the friends of African Colonization, in our State, some of the present aspects of this philanthropic enterprise, and to solicit their contributions in aid of its funds.

In thus addressing the public, we feel that we are presenting a subject to their consideration which is not altogether new. The American Colonization Society was organized at Washington City, in 1816, for the avowed and sole purpose, as its Constitution states, of "colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, upon the Western coast of Africa." The most distinguished men of all political parties, and from all sections of the Union, have been the zealous advocates of this enterprise from its commencement to the present time. It has been frequently recommended to public favor by many of the State legislatures, at the North and in the South, and by most or all of those ecclesiastical bodies which represent the various denominations of Christians throughout our country. What success has attended the efforts of its friends, is apparent from the simple fact that there now exists on the

Western Coast of Africa, as the result of their zeal and fostering care, an independent nation of free blacks, enjoying a republican form of government, embracing within its limits a population, (emigrant and native,) of not far from ten thousand souls. The emigrant portion of this population, has been sent from the United States under the direction of the American Colonization Society, and other kindred institutions. The territory belonging to the Republic of Liberia, has been, from time to time, purchased from the native chiefs, and now covers some three hundred miles or more of sea coast, and extends a considerable distance into the interior.

When we bear in mind that this colony was planted less than thirty years ago upon a coast then rarely visited except by the slave trader; that it had, at first, but few friends, many regarding the project wholly chimerical, and confidently predicting its failure—that, for the means to commence and carry forward the enterprise, it has been dependent on the private contributions of the charitable—that for a long time it encountered opposition from the native tribes and from those engaged in the slave trade, leading to several severe conflicts, and that now the Republic contains several flourishing towns,



has its own legislature, courts of justice, numerous schools and churches, two or more newspapers, that its inhabitants are successfully engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, trade, and commerce—and that the condition of the entire people, for health, industry, temperance, good order, morality, and religion, will compare favorably with any portion of our own country; we may well believe, that the success of the project has far outstripped the most sanguine expectations of its early friends, and exhibits results which are an ample reward for all their benevolent and self-denying labors. Truly “the wilderness” has been made to “rejoice and blossom as the rose.”

The colonization in Africa of the free blacks of the United States is thus no longer an experiment.—Through the efforts of voluntary associations alone these results have been accomplished, and they exhibit a degree of success which has few if any parallels in the history of the world.

The Louisiana State Colonization Society, as a voluntary association, was organized in the year 1831. Since then it has prosecuted its labors with considerable energy, by diffusing information, and aiding the American Colonization Society by contributions to its funds. It has numbered among its officers and supporters, some of our most eminent citizens, who have conferred honor upon our State, at the bar, upon the bench, and in the halls of legislation.

From the increased importance of the general enterprise, and in order that they might act with the more efficiency, the friends of the cause in this State, were induced, in February last, to obtain an act of incorporation, under the name and style of the “Louisiana State Colonization Society.” The act, with our by-

laws and list of officers, has been printed and circulated. It will be seen from the third article of the act, that our object is the same as that of the American Colonization Society. The article is as follows:

“Art. 3d.—*Of the objects of the corporation.* And it is hereby further declared, that the objects of this corporation shall be to assist in colonizing the free persons of color, with their own consent, in the Republic of Liberia, or the parts adjacent thereunto, on the Western coast of Africa, and to collect funds in aid of, and disseminate information in relation to that object.”

This is the sole purpose of our corporate association. With the relation which exists between master and slave we have nothing to do. Our concern is entirely with the free blacks, and with that portion of them chiefly, who are or may become, by intelligence and moral and industrious habits, prepared to make useful colonists. If any slaves shall at any time be set free by their masters, as many have heretofore been, for the purpose of being colonized in Africa, and if the execution of this benevolent trust shall be committed to our care, we shall esteem it a privilege and a duty so to act in the premises as to merit the confidence thus reposed in us.

The immediate objects which we wish to accomplish, and for which we issue this circular, have arisen from recent circumstances of great importance to the friends of colonization in this State. The American Colonization Society and the Republic of Liberia, by the directors and commissioners representing each, have lately entered into an agreement respecting lands, settlements, &c., in Liberia, by which a portion of the country upon the coast, lying on the East side of the Sinoe River, in latitude 5° North called the “Blue



Barre" territory is reserved and "assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana." By the same agreement, other portions of territory are assigned to emigrants from several other States, that assigned to the Mississippi Society lying on the opposite bank of the Sinoe River, and adjoining the Louisiana assignment. The mouth of the Sinoe is represented as furnishing the best harbor on the coast; and Mr. R. E. Murray, who resides in Sinoe county, writes, in a letter published in a late number of the African Repository, that a point upon the Sinoe which he describes, offers a site for a town which may become "the handsomest and best seaport town in Liberia." The whole of the "Blue Barre" territory is also represented as being fertile and highly valuable.

It has long been an object of interest with the friends of colonization, to endeavor to engage the several States in establishing separate colonies. This tends to promote the greater efficiency, and to foster a wholesome rivalry. Mississippi, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other States, have each their colony, and their condition is highly flourishing, alike honorable to themselves and encouraging to others to follow their example. Louisiana should not be far behind them.

An opportunity is now afforded, under highly favorable auspices, of commencing a settlement in our own territory in Africa; and it is our great object in now addressing the public, to enlist their interest and call forth their contributions for this purpose.

The facts which prompt us to earnest action and encourage us to believe that this object can be accomplished, are briefly these: *First*, That we have a highly valuable portion of African territory assigned expressly for our occupancy, upon

which it is very desirable that we should commence a settlement as soon as practicable. *Second*, We have an assurance from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, that if we have any emigrants in prospect to send to our territory, the American Society "will have the necessary houses built" for their reception. *Third*, One of the oldest friends of the colonization cause in our country, and who has long been known to its friends in Louisiana, wishes to stipulate with us to send out, as soon as practicable, "twelve families of emigrants of a superior character—in all say, sixty persons, to such a settlement" as we wish to establish. It is understood that ten of these families have been manumitted for the purpose of being colonized in Liberia, by the will of their late master. Means will be furnished from the estate, for paying their passage, or the greater part of it, and also for supporting them a sufficient time in Liberia, provided suitable tenements can be erected and other necessary arrangements can be made for their comfortable settlement. To do this will require an additional outlay of money, which it is hoped we shall be able to raise among the friends of the cause. It is necessary that houses should be built, and a small portion of ground put in cultivation in connection with each, previous to the arrival of the emigrants. The cost of these improvements will not be over one hundred dollars for each family. The other two families referred to are represented as "free people of color, of excellent character," who would make good pioneer colonists. For these a complete outfit would have to be provided. *Fourth*, Besides the foregoing, the same gentleman mentions some six or eight additional free families, "farmers and mechanics," who would be suitable persons

to commence a settlement, and who would emigrate to Liberia, provided the means of doing so were furnished.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Board of Directors, at their quarterly meeting, held on the 3d October last, passed the following resolutions.

"On motion of C. M. Randall, Esq.

"*Resolved*, That this Board perceive with great pleasure that the Parent Society and the Republic of Liberia, by a late arrangement, have set apart and reserved the "Blue Barre" territory, in Liberia, for emigrants from the State of Louisiana, and that the Society represented by this Board will gladly use its influence in colonizing said territory; and further, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to inform the Parent Society and the President of Liberia, of our hearty co-operation with the spirit of said agreement.

"On motion of Mr. Randall it was further

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the colonization cause require, that emigrants should begin from this State as soon as possible; and that this Board will use all its efforts to send out an expedition from New Orleans with a body of pioneer emigrants, to the Republic of Liberia, during the ensuing winter and spring.

"On motion of John E. Caldwell, Esq.,

"*Resolved*, That the Recording Secretary be requested to prepare a circular, setting forth the anxious desire of this Society to send out an expedition to the 'Blue Barre' territory in Liberia, in accordance with the preceding resolutions, and requesting the aid of all the friends of the cause of colonization in behalf of such expedition; also, calling on the pastors of the various churches to take up collections in their respective congregations; and that said cir-

cular be reported at the next meeting of the Board."

The friends of African Colonization in Louisiana are here presented with a definite and tangible object, on which to bestow their contributions. It is desirable that we should commence a settlement on our territory speedily, and that we may do so, the Board wish to send out at least twenty families, (say one hundred emigrants,) during the ensuing year. For this purpose we wish to raise at once some four or five thousand dollars; and we feel confident that our appeal to the friends of the cause in Louisiana will not be in vain. We present an object which is not one of doubtful utility, nor built upon any theoretic abstractions respecting human rights. Ours is a cause of genuine practical philanthropy which has been tried and proved successful, and the Republic of Liberia is the memorial which proclaims its glory.

To the philanthropic and benevolent, this cause appeals from its influence upon Africa. It is, we believe, the grand measure, in the designs of an all-wise Providence by which civilization and christianity are to be introduced and spread among the degraded millions of that benighted people. Thus far it has proved the only successful barrier to the African slave trade, a traffic which the government of the United States long since, through the influence of the colonization society, pronounced "piracy." And while colonization is thus freighted with unspeakable blessings to the depraved tribes of that continent, it offers an invaluable boon to the free people of color of our own country. Thousands have already found in Liberia, their fatherland, a home, where, socially, morally, politically, they are advanced to an elevation to which they could not hope to attain in the land of their adoption. In short,

this cause, we are free to declare, is an enterprise of good to all, and is devoid of evil to any. All lovers of humanity can cordially unite in promoting it, and multitudes in future generations will rise up and call them blessed!

Those who are disposed to aid us in sending out the proposed expedition, are requested to send forward their contributions to the order of THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, at as early a period as practicable.

Thirty dollars, in one payment, will constitute a person a member for life.

Clergymen of all denominations are especially requested to present this cause to their congregations, on some day during the month of November or December, and take up collections in its behalf, and forward them as above. It is desirable that these collections should be made thus early that the result of our efforts may be laid before the Society at its annual meeting on the 1st Tuesday in January next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. A. BULLARD, *President*.

New Orleans, November, 1848.

*Officers of the Louisiana State Colonization Society.*

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HON. HENRY A. BULLARD, N. O.

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#### Recognition of the Republic of Liberia by France and England.

It will be seen, by the following extracts from the letters of our associate Gerard Ralston, Esq., that the expectations held out on a former occasion, as presented in our last number, have been realized in the most satisfactory manner. The Republic of Liberia is now fully recognised by the governments of France and England, in terms of marked courtesy and cordiality, and accom-

panied by such offers of substantial aid as greatly to enhance the value of the act. Throughout, President Roberts has acquitted himself of his arduous and responsible charge in a way to elicit and retain the highest opinion of his judgment and skill in the minds of all those, both functionaries and others, with whom he has been brought in contact.

The administration of General Ro-



berts will constitute an era in the history of Liberia, to which succeeding generations will look back with allowable pride. He who in times past, has contributed, both as civilian and soldier, to the organization of the new State while a colony, and to expel the slave-dealers and their retainers, will not fail now that he is clothed with additional authority and reinforced by the ships of friendly powers, to sweep the entire coast of these worse than barbarians.

The conduct of the English government, by its frankly recognising the new Republic, we are bound in a spirit of common justice, to say, gives proof of the sincerity and ultimate good intentions which actuated it when not long since the commanders of English ships of war protested against the anomalous state of things in Liberia as one to which they could not become parties. Reference is here made more especially to their refusal to acknowledge the validity of the enforcement of certain home duties by the colonial authorities. The correspondence between Governor Roberts and the English Commodore and captain on that occasion was, of course, read in Downing street, and must have prepared Lord Palmerston to receive the envoy of the new Republic with a consideration due to his acknowledged diplomatic ability and his recognised position among his countrymen.

The pleasure which the intelligence we now communicate has caused among the philanthropic in the United States, is alloyed by the reflection that our Government did not anticipate the action of both France and England. It is the first it is true, to send a commercial agent (Dr. Lugeneel,) but a more distinct formal acknowledgment was due to the young State, which has derived its being and been nurtured in its infancy through the untiring efforts of American citizens; and in whose behalf

sympathy has been officially declared to be felt in the letters of Secretaries of State at Washington, (Messrs. Upshur and Webster,) and by the then resident Minister at St. James, (Mr. Everett.) We shall not refer to, nor animadvert on the prejudices which have interfered with a plain, manly and national course of conduct, because we believe that they must yield to the force of truth, embodied in the shape of lucrative commerce adorned by benevolence. For once in the history of the world the two races will now reciprocate, to their mutual advantage, kind offices and substantial services, without misconception of motives, or future embarrassment to either.

LONDON, *September 1, 1848.*

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

*My Dear Friend,*—You cannot think how pleased I am to be able to tell you that President Roberts is getting on perfectly well, and “the new Republic” is exciting among the friends of the negro, wonderful attention, and even the Anti-Slavery Society is losing its prejudices, and beginning to favor this admirable new country. The cordial and most friendly manner in which Mr. Roberts has been received by Lord Palmerston, by Mr. de Beaumont (the French minister,) and others of great influence, to say nothing of Lord Bexley, Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, and others of lesser note, has given him a currency and a degree of favor with every one, that will enable him to do all that he wishes, and secure the recognition of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, &c. Our “slow coach” country under the influence of Mr. J. C. Calhoun, will be lag last, in the performance of this *indispensible* and most important duty. We have just had the most gratifying accounts from Brussels, where the President and his two ladies went with the



English deputation, (170 gentlemen and 60 ladies,) to represent this nation in the Peace Congress lately held in that city. George Thompson (of Philadelphia) and I were instrumental in procuring him an invitation, and making him known to Rev. Mr. Spencer and other leaders of this body of philanthropists. These gentlemen have returned, and express the greatest respect and admiration for our President—his cleverness, good sense, judgment, *quiet* and most respectable manners—in short, his whole manner and appearance, together with the vastly important cause he has under his charge wherever he goes. These gentlemen who have returned from Brussels, say that by all odds, the President made the best speech that was made in the Congress. Its excellent good sense, judgment, appropriateness, manner, and the *tout ensemble*, made it decidedly *the speech* of the Congress, although there were 200 Englishmen, and a great many French, German, Belgian, Dutch, and other delegates present. I hope most sincerely his speech will be published; if so, I will send you a copy.

October 12, 1848.—President Roberts has returned from Paris, where he effected with the French Government all he desired—the full and complete acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia. This act was done by the French Government in the most complimentary and liberal manner, and orders have been given to the French naval commander on the coast of Africa, to put at President Roberts' disposal two or three ships of war, whenever he wants to go upon an expedition to put down Barracoons, and break up slave-trading parties, and otherwise promote the interests of humanity upon the coast of Africa. It is truly

wonderful how successful Mr. Roberts has been. The most skilful diplomatist would have considered himself fortunate, under ordinary circumstances, in effecting in six or eight months, what Mr. Roberts has accomplished in as many days. He says: Mr. George W. Lafayette, son of the old general, was most indefatigable and incessant in his efforts to serve him: and it is mainly owing to him, that he succeeded so fully and so early.

Ever affectionately yours,  
GERARD RALSTON.

October 26, 1848.

To E. CRESSON, Esq.

*My Dear Friend:*—I am very happy to inform you that President Roberts has procured the acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia by the British Government, which has been granted in the most free, liberal and complimentary manner. It is impossible that it could have been done in a more gracious manner, except possibly the French Government may have done so, inasmuch as it anticipated the British Government by a few days. But it must be acknowledged in justice to the British Government that Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Roberts before he left here for Paris, that there would not be the slightest difficulty about recognition—that he might go over to Paris with the full understanding that when he returned he would find the act accomplished,—signed, sealed, and delivered—in short he might consider the thing as done. Lord Palmerston has been as good as his word. Mr. Roberts is now engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce with this Government. He showed to George Thompson and me last night the draft of the treaty in the handwriting of Mr. Labouchere,

the President of the Board of Trade. The treaty is a most liberal one—based on perfect equality and reciprocity between the two States—Great Britain and Liberia. Mr. Roberts thinks in a very few days more this treaty will be signed, sealed and delivered also, and then he will be ready to go back to Liberia, having succeeded entirely in the accomplishment of the objects which brought him to Europe. Lord Palmerston told him, that a portion of the British Squadron should be employed to assist him in putting down the accursed slave trade. I have already informed you that General Cavaignac assured him that orders should be sent out to the Commander of the French Squadron on the Coast of Africa, to aid him (President Roberts) by all possible means in suppressing the slave trade.

#### RETURN OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

—We learn from Mr. Ralston, as will be seen in the subjoined extract of a letter to Mr. Cresson, that President Roberts is probably now on his way to Liberia:

You will recollect that I introduced Mr. Roberts to Mr. Samuel Gurney. This gentleman has introduced him to a house that trades with Africa, which will most probably prepare a cargo of merchandize suitable for the

Liberia markets, and thus give to Mr. R. and his two ladies a free passage home. Thus you see Mr. Roberts is enabled to accomplish every thing that is desirable. He has been eminently successful in Europe. I am mortified beyond measure, that he was so unsuccessful with the American Government, and that he was obliged to leave the United States without the acknowledgment of the Government to the independence of Liberia. \* \* \*

We are glad to learn that the Arrowroot and Coffee sent over in the Liberia Packet by the planters of the new Republic, have commanded a ready sale—especially the latter—which on trial by Isaac Newton of the celebrated saloon opposite the Hall of Independence, was declared so superior an article that he purchased every pound on hand. We trust that our friend George W. Taylor, (N. W. corner of Cherry and 5th Streets) will in a few days receive an additional supply, and those who take an interest in the welfare and progress of Liberia, may thus have the gratification of consuming Liberian products.

The consumers of “free labor produce,” may thus indulge their own peculiar views by extending their patronage to the farmers of Africa.

#### Colored Population of Upper Canada, according to the Census of 1847.

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.
Bathurst - - -	6	8	Niagara - - -	413	392
Brock - - -	108	97	Ottawa - - -	11	12
Colborne - - -	25	23	Prince Edward - - -	13	15
Dalhousie - - -	4	14	Simcoe - - -	183	171
Eastern - - -	28	27	Talbot - - -	46	38
Gore - - -	417	311	Victoria - - -	16	35
Home - - -	409	463	Wellington - - -	241	194
Huron - - -	42	35	Western - - -	557	425
Johnstown - - -	33	7	Total - - -	3108	2463
London - - -	374	106		2463	
Midland - - -	36	25			
New Castle - - -	46	65	Total of both sexes	5571	

This extract from the census of 1847 has been obtained for us by a friend, at the proper office in Montreal. The officer who furnished it adds, in reply to our questions—"I should say, from general observation, that, deducting one-fifth for children under ten years of age, three-fourths of the remainder are natives of the United States." Three-fourths of four-fifths would be 3342. He also remarks, that "nearly all of the older colored people assert that they have been slaves." "Nearly all" of 3342 cannot be much over 3000.

Of these, some doubtless *profess* to have been slaves falsely, for the sake of exciting interest in their behalf, as is often done by unprincipled colored people in the free states. Others of them, doubtless, were once slaves in New York, and have been emancipated by law; and probably others have been slaves in some of our southern states, have been emancipated by their masters, have removed to New York, Ohio or Michigan, and being dissatisfied there, have found their way into Canada. The number of such cases we have no means of estimating; but it seems to be a fair conclusion that the number of colored persons who have escaped from slavery in the United States and are now living in Canada, instead of being 15,000, or 20,000, or 25,000, as has been asserted, cannot be over 3,000, and probably is less.

It is to be presumed that a large proportion of those who escape from

slavery in the southern states into Canada are males: as the circumstances of their escape are such that they cannot safely attempt to take their families, if they have any, with them. The census gives a majority of males over females of 645; indicating an immigration in circumstances of that kind. This disproportion is found chiefly in the districts of Gore, London and Western. Gore lies around the western end of Lake Ontario; London, north of the central part of Lake Erie; and Western, opposite to Detroit and the Lake and River St. Clair. The excess of males, in these three districts, is 506; and in these districts, according to common report, are the principal settlements of those who have escaped from slavery. Probably, the amount of this excess bears some natural proportion to the whole number who have thus escaped; but we have not the means of judging what that proportion is.

By the census of 1842, the colored population of Upper Canada was—males, 2,409; females, 1,758; total, 4,167. This, subtracted from 5,571, the present population, gives an increase of 1,404 in five years. The natural increase of the colored population in the northern states is never large, and in some states the births are fewer than the deaths. In Canada, it cannot have been very great. It will not, therefore, be far from the truth, to count these 1,404 as immigrants in five years, which would be at the rate of about 281 a year. How



large a proportion of these were free, we have no means of judging. We only know that, within these five years, there have been movements of that kind, large enough to attract the attention of the newspapers.

By the census of 1847, the males were 3,108; in 1842, they were 2,409. Increase of males, 699. In 1847, the females were 2,463; in 1842 they were 1,758. Increase of females, 705. The increase of the two sexes was very nearly equal: that of the females being six more than that of the males. This indicates that they immigrated in circumstances which permitted the removal of whole families, and therefore were not, generally, slaves escaping from their masters. It would seem, therefore, that the number escaping into Canada for the last five years, can have been but a small part of 281 annually.

We must observe, however, that in the extract above given from the census of 1847, the numbers for Western District seems to be taken from the census of 1842, and not from actual enumeration at the time. We have not, therefore, the increase for Western District. This is the more to be regretted, as that is one of the three or four districts to which fugitives from slavery principally resort. We shall endeavor to procure an official statement of the present statistics of that district, and if different from those now given, shall publish the correction. Meanwhile, as the table at the head of this article gives the present population of nine-

teen districts out of twenty, including all the principal settlements of fugitives but one, the conclusions to which we have come cannot be essentially erroneous.

While we were writing these remarks, a friend, who had seen the above table, placed in our hands the following article, which was published in the Boston Recorder of January 7, 1848. We copy it entire and unaltered, as any abridgment or omission might expose us to the suspicion of unfairness. The reader will be astonished at the contrast between Mr. Wilson's statements and the facts, as officially ascertained:

**"REFUGEE SLAVES."**

"The subscriber having served the cause of philanthropy during the last eleven years, in Canada West, promoting the moral and intellectual elevation as well as physical comfort of the refugees from slavery, respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to all who have assisted him in his humane and christian enterprise, and wishes to make known to its friends the following facts:

"1. On entering the Province in the fall of 1836, he found a colored population of about ten thousand, which has since more than doubled, most of them fugitives from slavery—all refugees from oppression: nearly two-thirds of them males.

"2. So woful has been their experience, in the South, it may truly be said, 'They have come up out of great tribulation;' their concurrent testimony as to the cruelty and wickedness of the system under which they were held is convincing, not to say overwhelming.

"3. They are widely scattered over the fertile regions of Canada West, between Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron



and St. Clair; forming various settlements,—but many interspersed among the white inhabitants depending on them for employment.

"4. They enjoy a salubrious climate and are generally a healthy, robust and athletic people.

"5. Possessed of more energy of character and manly vigor than is common to the enslaved, there is the best of encouragement for improving their condition and rendering them useful to their brethren.

"6. The laws which govern them are equitable and impartial, knowing no man by his complexion, yet they are to some extent annoyed by prejudice.

"7. They reach their asylum in a state of utter destitution, but by persevering industry, many have made themselves comfortable, some as mechanics, some as tillers of the soil, daily laborers, &c.

"8. Not more than one in twenty could either read or write when they came there, but many have since learned and have had hundreds of Bibles and Testaments and thousands of religious tracts, books, primers, &c., distributed among them from England and the United States, besides large quantities of clothing.

"9. Having sheltered themselves under the protectingegis of Victoria's sceptre, where the avaricious man-thief could no longer disturb them, many have sought and found deliverance from the thralldom of sin and

are consistent christians, mostly Methodists and Baptists.

"10. Twelve missionary teachers are there employed, four of whom are ministers of the Gospel, all in need of assistance; the pioneer missionary having sacrificed every thing but life, and laid that upon the altar—bereft of his companion in his absence from home, 'stricken, smitten of God and afflicted,' is about to be deprived of his only shelter for himself and four motherless children. Ceasing from man he trusts in God alone, and is disposed to persevere, 'taking joyfully the spoiling of his goods.'

"11. A manual labor school is in progress, at Dawn Mills, western district, sixty miles from Detroit, and twenty from the St. Clair river, which promises to be extensively and permanently useful to the refugees and their children. George Cary is the principal teacher and secretary, to whom all communications respecting said school should be addressed.

"12. Remittances in aid of the Canada Missions, carefully designated, may be sent to Lewis Tappan, New York; Samuel D. Porter, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert S. Walcutt, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and Hamilton Hill, Oberlin, Ohio.

"HIRAM WILSON.

"BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1848.

"Papers friendly to this object are requested to copy the above."

[From the Christian Record.]

### African Colonization.

*Principles of the American Colonization Society, and facts connected with its operations.*

The American Colonization Society was organized in the city of Washington, in December, 1816, by patriotic and benevolent gentlemen

from various parts of the country. The object of the Society, as expressed in the constitution, is "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our own country, in Africa, or such other

place as Congress shall deem expedient."

The principles which influenced its founders, and which continue to actuate the sincere Colonizationist, are embraced in the following specifications, viz:

1. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.
2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of a free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.
3. To afford slave owners, who may wish to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.
4. To arrest and destroy the African slave trade.
5. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion, throughout the continent of Africa.

On such a platform, we can appeal to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, of whatever political or religious creed. Although we have been assailed on the one hand by the Abolitionist, and on the other by the slave-holder, yet our ground in relation to both has always been total non-interference, we deal only with colored persons already free.

How far the Society has been successful in carrying out its philanthropic and benevolent principles, may be judged from the following facts:

The first company of emigrants was sent out by the Society in 1820, and located at Sherbro, where a settlement had been formed by the enterprise of a single black man from New England. Land was purchased and a colony formed on this barbarous coast, dependent on the skill and energy of one man, who was encouraged by the favor of only a few friends in this country. In 1824, the colony was placed under a regular form of government. Since that time, its progress has been onward;

and this dependent and feeble colony is now supplanted by the independent Republic of Liberia. The Society and its auxiliaries amidst all the difficulties with which they have been surrounded, have sent over 7,101 emigrants. The whole number now under the jurisdiction of the Republic, according to the computation of their President in his last message, is 80,000. Of the emigrants from this country, at the close of the year 1843, 1,687 were free born; 97 purchased their freedom, and 2,290 were emancipated with a view of going to Liberia; and at this time the total number of deaths in the colony had been 2,198. The deaths in Liberia, according to the report of the Colonial physician, who went from Baltimore, were, in 1842, proportionally less than in this country, being three per cent. at Cape Palmas, the most southern point, while it is 4 per cent. in Baltimore. Since 1842, the number of deaths has been decreasing while the population is increasing. All the facts connected with the Colony show distinctly that Liberia is the black man's country. The territory already extends 320 miles along the coast, and from 20 to 50 toward the interior. The slave trade has been arrested on this coast; and the nations beyond the limits of the Republic are participating in the privileges of their schools and missionary operations.

The question of African Colonization is no longer problematical; it has been fully demonstrated. The existence of an independent and flourishing Republic, the offspring of this enterprise, is of itself a demonstration. Africa's redemption draweth nigh; the day of her deliverance is now dawning; it will soon break in bright effulgence. The ill-fated sons of Ham, who have been so unfavorably signalized in the annals of our race, are destined yet to have a

name, and to occupy a place among the civilized, enlightened, and Christian nations of the earth. And to the enterprise of American colonization-ists will they be indebted for this boon.

The results of our labors are now without a parallel. Twenty years after the landing of the Puritans, the colony of Plymouth numbered over 2,000, and seven years after it commenced, the Virginia colony was reduced to 500, though 9,000 had emigrated. And these colonies were not the creatures of a small voluntary association; they were commenced and fostered by the crown of Great Britain.

A kind Providence has cared for the labors of our Society. The "king of kings" has raised it up to bless and to save the wandering sons of erring Ham. As Christians, as philanthropists, as patriots, as men, we, the citizens of this happy Re-

public, are called upon to co-operate in the redemption of this degraded branch of our race from barbarism.

To the attention of the citizens of Tennessee the above principles and facts are respectfully commended. The undersigned, agent of the Society, will be happy to have the co-operation of its friends in all parts of our State, which he will visit as soon as practicable. In the meantime, we shall be pleased to hear from our friends who are disposed to favor the cause with their contributions, or who can give us information of *free colored* persons wishing to emigrate to Liberia. Good mechanics and *farmers* are now wanted in the Republic. To the former, employment and good wages will be given at once, and to the latter, a tract of land on which to commence.

A. E. THOM,

*Agent of the Am. Col. Society,  
Nashville, Tenn.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

#### Interesting Extracts.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain Alex'r. Murray to Capt. George Mansell of H. M. ship Acteon, dated "H. M. sloop 'Favorite,' off Cape Mount, 31st October, 1846."*

"On the 28th October accompanied by Capt. Dacres, I paid a visit to the Governor of the free settlement of Monrovia, who expressed himself exceedingly anxious to repress the slave trade in this neighborhood; he stated that he had no reason to believe that any slavery existed at Cape Mount at present. I called upon the individual whose name you confidentially indicated to me: he assured me that in the event of any preparation being made for shipping slaves from Half Cape Mount, which is a territory distinct from Cape Mount, with which we have no treaty, though

the Monrovia have, that the Mesurado militia would instantly be put in motion to seize and liberate the slaves. The distance from Monrovia is not more than twenty miles, and the place is carefully watched by land."

"I may here mention that the 756 slaves from the Congo, who were put on shore at Monrovia last December, though very embarrassing to that place at first, have now become useful and industrious."

"It therefore does not appear to me that any reason at present exists for calling on the Chiefs of Cape Mount to observe the treaty with England more strictly."

"Should Mr. Canot return, I have little doubt of being able to prevail on Prince Cairn to expel him from



his territory if proofs of slave dealing can be adduced against him."

From a Parliamentary return entitled "Papers relative to the suppression of the slave trade on the Coast of Africa." No. 133.

Dated 28th February, 1848.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Chas. Hotham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847.*

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the Coast, I wish to call their Lordships' attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only have satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of

territory, but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It is only through their means, that we can hope to improve the African race, for commerce unaided may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts, their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

"I feel confident that our advances will be slow unless the government of the United States, will either sanction the right of search, or bring to trial the citizens who may be convicted of selling vessels on the coast for the known purpose of carrying slaves."

"The officers of the United States Navy are extremely active in the cause, and no fault can be attributed to them, but it is greatly to be lamented that this blemish should in so great a degree nullify our endeavors."

"My short experience on this station renders me unwilling to make a report upon the commerce of the country."

From a Parliamentary return, &c.

[From the Vincennes Gazette.]

#### Letter from Africa.

THE following letter is from Ed. J. Roye, a young colored man, who formerly carried on the Barbering business in Terre Haute. It is a practical illustration of the fine prospects held out to the colored population of the United States by the new Republic of Liberia. Here, the African race can never expect social and political equality; there, there is nothing to prevent their aspirations and success, socially, politically and intellectually. It seems to us that

every son and daughter of Africa should hail Liberia as the "Promised Land," in which alone, they can attain the full stature of manhood.—The character of Mr. Roye will command for his representations, implicit confidence where he is known.

MONROVIA, AFRICA.

April 6, 1848.

JOHN DOWLING, Esq. Terre Haute:

SIR:—Your introductory letter to

the emigrant, Mr. Youce, (of Kentucky,) has just been received; and all his merited claims, as portrayed in your history of him, have been promptly and properly regarded. He is elated with the natural sublimity and beauty of our country, and the prodigality with which nature rewards the husbandman; and consequently, every other kind of operations. It is a finished land for accomplished men, if they can enjoy health. It is my opinion that "temperance and prudence in all things" are the greatest preservatives. But no one should come to this country without power to retain, or form, morals to suit, as the means of preserving his health—or without money enough to make himself comfortable during the voyage, and the time he might remain in the country. I recently lost my little girl, Julia Ann, more on account of the kind, but ill-fated treatment of medicine by the nurse. I would have written to many of the

good citizens of Terre Haute ere this, but answering and writing letters on *business* occupy much of my time, when the time of transporting intervenes. I have made *some thousands* of dollars since I have been in this country, selling goods. I have built a store house, not inferior to that I sold Clark & Patrick, on my own ground, (entirely free from debt as usual.) My boy and I are well.

I am yours truly, in haste,

E. J. ROYE.

P. S. I would delight to tell you many novelties of this country if I had time, but next year, I think, if I live, I shall revisit America, the Western country, and then Europe on business.

All the money I make, the desire is to do good with it. E. J. R.

The above letter was kindly furnished us for publication by our friend John Dowling, Esq.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

### Maryland in Liberia.

AMONG the most important appointments yet made by the Board of Managers, has been that of Chief Justice of the Colony, which, at the last meeting, was conferred on Mr. Cassell. The Governor has heretofore performed the duties of this office, under the original ordinance for the temporary government of the colony. But the increase of population, the constant claims upon the time of Governor Russwurm, and the importance of separating the Executive and Judicial functions, made it necessary to repeal so much of the ordinance, as united temporarily, the two offices, and to make a permanent provision for the independent existence of the Judiciary. This has accordingly been done, and

Mr. Cassell is the first Chief Justice under the new law.

Mr. Cassell was one of the emigrants who founded the colony in 1835, and he remained for some years in Africa. He then returned to the United States, and resided in Baltimore until within a year past, when he again removed to Maryland in Liberia, as his permanent home. Before leaving this country, he performed the duties of secretary in the office here, studying law in the meanwhile, and, with the aid of Hugh D. Evans, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents of the society, fitting himself for the appointment which has since been given to him. He is a person of intelligence, good sense and discretion,—upright and firm;

and we have little doubt, will, in his future career, fully justify the choice of the Board.

Along with this commission, was a letter of advice, of which the following is a copy, which is here published at length, at the instance of the Board of Managers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5, 1848.

WILLIAM CASSEL, Esq., *C. Palmas.*

*Dear Sir,*—Enclosed you will find your commission, as Chief Justice of Maryland in Liberia.

In making this appointment, the Board of Managers have had in view, the character for integrity which you enjoyed in this country, and which forms one of the most important requisites for Judicial station.

The Board do not expect, that you will bring more to the discharge of your duties for some time, than an honest purpose to administer the law, with a single eye to truth. But however firm the purpose of a judge may be to act with all uprightness, a judge is but a man, and as such, liable to have his judgment warped by feeling and prejudice. In a small community especially, where the concerns of each individual become, as it were, the common property of his neighbors, so far as the free discussion thereof, it is difficult, at all times, to avoid taking sides, as it is termed, on questions either of public or private interest. Against this you should guard, with the greatest care. You should make it a rule to avoid all possible occasions of warm or irritating argument with those around you. While your opinions on all subjects, as a citizen, should be carefully formed, and firmly acted on, and when occasions call for it, fairly and frankly avowed, you should shun most earnestly all controversy in regard to them. Your natural disposition will, I am sure, induce you to cultivate the most kindly relations with all around you; but even were

your temper not a guaranty in this particular, you should make it a part, as it were, of your judicial duty, to live in charity with all men; not the charity of feeling only, but the charity which displays itself in the mere forms of personal intercourse.

These matters are here suggested to you, because the writer, with more than twenty years experience as a practising lawyer, in a crowded bar, has become convinced of their importance; and because it is believed that you will appreciate the motive, which causes them to be pressed upon your attention.

It is more than probable, that, occupying a novel position, and not being for a while, thoroughly familiar with the laws of the colony, you may find yourself at a loss in expounding them. It will be well in such cases, to take time in forming your opinion. No credit that you may obtain for a prompt judgment will compensate you in your own mind, if you afterwards discover that you are in error; and the public, who will be quite as likely as yourself to discover the mistake, will lose that confidence, which is so important to your usefulness and respectability. But even when you take time, you may still be of doubting mind in regard to the law; and if this is so, forget the law for a moment, and ask yourself what is right as between man and man, and fall back upon the result of your judgment in this respect. If you will allow me, though perhaps I may exceed the limit of an official letter, I would earnestly recommend that in all cases of difficulty, you seek aid from the Judge of all things in prayer. If God will not directly vouchsafe to inform you, still the very exercise of prayer so elevates and purifies the mind as to improve its powers, quicken its perceptions, and enable it to see the object that may be presented to it free from the



mists of feeling and prejudice that may surround it.

It is more than probable, that when on the bench, you may be annoyed both by ignorance and impertinence. In this country this is often the case; and in this country judges often lose their tempers, and indulge themselves in retorts and sharp replies. This is an indulgence which lowers the dignity of the bench, and forms a subject of regret to the judge in his cooler moments. Let it be your special care in Africa to avoid every thing of the sort. You can gain nothing as a citizen by the exhibition of temper; you may lose every thing by it valuable to your reputation as a judge. The Chief Justice of the United States, in whose court I have practised for a great many years, has during that time, been ever distinguished by the most perfect courtesy; and this has perhaps won for him quite as much of confidence and respect, as his vast judicial knowledge.

In concluding this letter with my best wishes and respects, I cannot forbear recommending that you should for sometime at least, have the fullest and freest consultations with your predecessor, Gov. Russwurm, in all matters pertaining to your judicial functions. He has enjoyed and still enjoys the perfect confidence of the Board, and the recommendation now given meets their cordial approbation.

Earnestly trusting that you may in all things be enlightened from on high in your great and responsible charge, I may remain your friend and servant,  
J. H. B. LATROBE,

*Pres. Md. Col. Soc.*

We publish below several of the statistical papers furnished by Gov. Russwurm, referred to in our last No., but we regret to find the census for 1848 very imperfect, and therefore shall wait until we receive a correct copy by the return of the Packet.

In addition to those which we publish in full, we found one containing a minute statement of the quantity of land under cultivation by each individual, and the several varieties of fruit, grain and other produce specified. This we have abridged, and merely give the amount of each in gross.

No. of Acres cultivated,	-	-	155
" " in potatoes & Cashes,	-	-	94
" Coffee Trees,	-	-	1497
" Cotton Trees,	-	-	2133
" Orange Trees,	-	-	364
" Plaintain Trees,	-	-	6349
" Cocoanut Trees,	-	-	63
" Cocoa & Mango Trees,	-	-	160
" other Fruit Trees,	-	-	1491

#### MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

*Statistics of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the year 1847.*

BIRTHS.—Mrs. Alfred Dent, Female—Mrs. Stephen A. Hall, Female—Mrs. Alexander Bond, Male—Mrs. J. B. Bowen, Male—Mrs. Jesse Ireland, Female—Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Female—Mrs. Thos. S. Savage, Female—Mrs. Thos. S. Henning, Female—Mrs. Jacob Tubman, Female—Mrs. E. Davenport, Female—Mrs. Lucinda McGill, Male—Mrs. John Jackson, Male—Mrs. H. Hannon, Female—Mrs. G. R. Scotland, Male—Mrs. Benson Green, Male—Mary Cornish, Male—Mrs. John D. More, Male—Mrs. Nich. Jackson, Jr. Female—Mrs. John E. Moulton, Female—Mrs. T. Lawdy, Male—Mrs. S. J. Reynolds, Male—Mrs. Adam Davenport, Female—Mrs. Benj. Tubman, Female—Mrs. Wm. H. Neal, Female—Mrs. Philip Gross, Female—Rhina Johnson, Male—Mrs. Stephen Tubman, Female—Mrs. Major Bolen, Male—Delia Buchannon, Male—Mrs. D. R. Fletcher, Male—Mrs. Jno. Jackson, Jr. Male—Mrs. Thos. Clark, Male—Mrs. Fred. Tubman, Male—Catharine Tippet, twins, one Male and one Female—Mrs. Elisha P.

Minor, Male—Mrs. William Barns, Female—Mrs. Thos. Jackson, Male.

DEATHS—Mrs. Mary Cornish, 60 years—Wesly Harvy, 8 years—Mrs. Cecilia Turner, 40 years—Mrs. Rebecca Dulany, 48 years—Jesse Ireland, 30 years—Samuel Tubman, 45 years—Sarah Fletcher, 2 years—John Barker, 25 years—Henry Allen, 65 years—John Barns, 63 years—John Harmon, 22 years—Mrs. S. Tubman's infant, 2 months—Mrs. John Jackson's infant, 2 months—Philis McFarland, 60 years—Chas. Gross—John Jackson, Sen.—Sarah Edmondson—Thos. Lamdy—Jere-

miah Groos—John Harris—Andrew Hall—Mrs. Abby Johnson.

MARRIAGES—Cesar Chew to Mary Jarvis—John M. Williams to Maria Barns—Thomas Lamdy to Mary Diggs—Nelson Jackson to Susan Dent—Cyrus Tubman to Ann Mitchell—Sam. J. Reynolds to Margaret Groos—Chas. Ridgley to Nelly Jackson—William Watkins to Monekey Buchannon.

1848.

Wm. Jenkins to Betsey Diggs—James Cooper to Fanny Cook.

PAUL F. SANSAY, *Col. Register.*  
Jan. 11th, 1848.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

### *Address to the Colored people of the United States.*

A Committee on behalf of the National Convention of the African race in this country, have sent forth an address to their countrymen of their own color, embodying much good advice. We meet with it in the North Star of September 22d, published at Rochester. It first advertises, to the great changes in the estimate in which they "as a people are regarded in this and other lands," owing to a better education and a higher social position enjoyed by many of their number, within a few years past. These, we would say, are part of the effects of a practical philanthropy, manifested in a greater attention than heretofore to the wants both mental and physical of all classes and colors of mankind. The attempts made in a partial and narrow minded spirit of violent reform and agitation, have not, however, benefited the colored people, but, in the slave states particularly, have retarded improvement.

The Committee notices, in terms of natural grief, the state of slavery in which the people of their color are kept in the Southern States of

this Union. But the greater part of the address is taken up with advice to those now free, with respect to the occupation and habits that promise the greatest benefits to them, both individually and socially. Colored persons are recommended to cease, as far as practicable, from what are called menial employments, which have come to be regarded as a badge of degradation; and, in their stead, to get their sons "into mechanical trades; press them into the blacksmith's shop, the machine shop, the joiner's shop, the wheelwright's shop, the cooper's shop, and the tailor's shop."

Truly it is said: "Every blow of the sledge hammer, wielded by a sable arm, is a powerful blow in support of our cause. Every colored mechanic is, by virtue of circumstances, an elevator of his race. Every house built by black men, is a strong tower against the allied hosts of prejudice." And again:

"Let us entreat you to turn your attention to agriculture. Go to farming. Be tillers of the soil. On this point we could say much, but

the time and space will not permit. Our cities are overrun with menial laborers, while the country is eloquently pleading for the hand of industry to till her soil, and reap the reward of honest labor. We beg and entreat you, to save your money, live economically, dispense with finery, and the gaities which have rendered us proverbial, and save your money, not for the senseless purpose of being better off than your neighbor, but that you may be able to educate your children, and render your share to the common lot of prosperity and happiness around you. It is not that the equality which we aim to accomplish can only be achieved by us, when we can do for ourselves just what others can do for us. We can also press into all the trades, professions and arts, into which honorable white men can."

The press is designated by the Committee, as one of the chief means of the oppression and degradation of the African race. This means must be used, the Committee urges, in behalf of the people, "aye, we must use it ourselves; we must take and read newspapers, we must read books; improve our minds and put to silence and to shame our opponents." The Address is signed by Frederick Douglass, H. Bibb, W. L. Day, D. H. Jenkins, A. H. Francis. In spirit, tone and composition, it is superior to most of the addresses by abolitionists; and it will, we dare say, recommend itself accordingly to a wider circle of readers, and secure for the furtherance of its objects a larger and more influential body of supporters among the benevolent in our land, than has been obtained for the more ardent, not to say inflammatory and disorganizing appeals which have too often brought odium on the cause of abolition.

As colonizationists we have ever held the same opinions and advoca-

ted the same means of practical amelioration, with those promulgated in the address. We have appealed to the better ambition of the colored people, and have urged them to take a higher position in the scale of society than can be procured by their continuing in the menial offices noticed in the address. We have pointed out the means by which they can become, not merely agriculturists, but owners of the soil which they cultivate, land-holders, persons of property and enjoying an influence both social and political which, while gratifying to themselves personally, would raise the character of their race, and give them place in the commonwealth of nations. Through colonization they can enjoy freedom, equality and independence; not such as are claimed for them in the United States by abstractions or doled out to them, in some places, as alms to importunate beggars; but real, substantial, and vital, accompanied by present prosperity and future progressive advancement for their descendants. While abolitionists are claiming for their colored brethren the full rights of citizenship, and arguing that the latter ought to hold offices and be promoted to social and political distinctions, colonizationists have actually obtained for them on an extensive field, the full and entire enjoyment of those rights, and a position and distinction which cannot be taken from them by the popular caprice, tumult or party management of the whites.

In Liberia, the recommendation of the Committee has been and continues to be practically adopted. "Mechanical trades," and "agriculture," are attended to with all the interest which freedom and actual possession can inspire. The Republic is made up of such persons. In the United States, all the efforts



of abolitionism have not resulted in the election or appointment of a constable of the African race. In Liberia, colonization has established an entire nation of colored people, who elect not only their constables, but their own legislature and president and judges. Legislative and political economy, commerce and the unrestricted exercise of the useful arts, are not matters of merely curious disquisition, but of constant practice and fruition in Liberia.

It is difficult to perceive, impossible to understand, why such a picture as Liberia presents should have elicited the bitter hostility of any man, white or black, who professes any regard for the African race. But the means, it has been alleged, are bad. Well, one of the chief means has been the settlement of emigrants from the United States, who, but for this asylum being offered to them, would have remained in slavery. So far, then, colonization has directly aided the cause of emancipation, and this in a direct practical manner. But, say the objectors, this small and partial measure prevents a larger grasp of the subject and more extended action. And how, we would ask? It cannot be by directing the attention of the slaveholder to the evils of the system of slaveholding, by getting him to reason calmly on the subject, in its religious and politico-economical bearings and aspect, and by removing the main reason, call it excuse if you choose,

for the humane still keeping their brethren in bonds, viz: the impossibility of bettering, to any extent, if at all, their social position, and of giving them political rights in this country. These objections are, in the main, the great obstacle to more general emancipation, and these colonization removes.

Colonization advocates the highest *status* that can be procured for the blacks; and hence it aids in all measures for the amelioration, physical and moral of their condition, while it urges, also, with earnestness those steps which, if persevered in, will ensure the greatest success on eventually the largest scale. The more intelligent and the more educated and enlightened are the people of the African race here, the more certainly will they desire to emigrate, and the better citizens of their adopted country will they become. They must feel that the full development of their faculties, and the highest rewards for honorable exertions can only be obtained in Liberia, and there they will go. Both for the present good and for the future advancement of the colored people of the United States, we join cordially in the practical recommendations of the Committee of the National Convention. We may differ from them in some of the details, as we doubtless do in the results of the measures advocated; but in this difference of opinion on some points, we do not find any cause of quarrel.

#### To Northern Colonizationists.

THE time has come when you can freely gratify one of the best desires of your hearts. The way is fully opened for you to do all that your means permit, for the good of Africa, and of the descend-

ants of Africans in our own country. The prosecution of this work, to any desirable extent, is now impeded by no obstacle but the want of funds. As fast as you supply them, it may go on. Every dollar given, every dol-

lar promised, so that we can be sure of receiving it by a specified day, may be advantageously used. There is no want of emigrants anxious to go, and capable of doing and getting good in Africa.

Years ago, "conscientious and benevolent" masters offered, for colonization, more of their slaves than the Society could provide for. Want of funds compelled the Society to defer their applications from year to year, or to some future indefinite time, till both masters and slaves were discouraged, and ceased to apply. The Society was even unable to provide for all to whom freedom had been bequeathed on condition of their emigrating within a specified time, and some of them were therefore sold at auction, to settle up estates. During the same period, the free people of color were led to entertain violent prejudices against the Society and against Liberia, and almost none of them were willing to emigrate. The work went on feebly and slowly, both for want of funds and want of emigrants.

This state of affairs has now passed away. Experience has shown, to the entire satisfaction of all who are fully acquainted with the facts, that the influence of colonization on Africa is highly beneficial. With the fully informed, all misgivings as to its favorable influence on missions is effectually dispelled. Its powerful influence in expelling the slave trade and promoting civilization is proved by the most overwhelming testimo-

ny, and is universally conceded. The independence of Liberia has attracted the attention of the colored people, both bond and free, and of all who wish them well. The desire to join this new nation of their own race, and to share in its privileges, is rapidly spreading among freemen of African descent, and they are applying in increasing numbers for a passage. Masters who are anxious to promote the good of their slaves, are becoming more desirous to send them to Liberia, and the slaves themselves are becoming more desirous to go. These causes have produced some increase of funds, but a much greater increase of necessary expenditure.

One other cause of this change demands the particular attention of Northern colonizationists.

In the Repository for October, 1847, was an article, entitled, "A voice from the North, to Southern colonizationists." It announced the fact, which had then become unquestionable, that there had been an extensive change of opinion at the North, in favor of colonization. It asserted the existence of a desire to aid in carrying on this good work with greater vigor and on a larger scale. As the late increase of emigrants had not then begun, it called upon the South to furnish them, in any number which the colony could safely receive, and promised that the funds should be forthcoming for colonizing them.

This article was copied into many

Southern newspapers. It attracted the attention of masters who desired to settle their slaves in Africa. Offers of emigrants began to multiply, encouraged, as the Society was expressly informed in some cases, by this promise of aid from the North.

For four years, the emigration had averaged only about 120 annually. At the time of writing this appeal, 443 have been sent out since the year begun, and 567 others are waiting for a passage; making 1010 in all, soliciting our aid in the year 1848. Before these lines meet the reader's eye, upwards of 300 more will have gone, making an emigration of nearly 800 within the year, and from 200 to 300 necessarily deferred and waiting at its close. Of these emigrants, and of this whole number of 1010, a very large majority are persons who obtain their freedom by emigration.

So great an increase of emigrants was not expected; but it has come and must be provided for. Meanwhile, the pecuniary pressure which began to be felt in its severity soon after these hopes had been excited, has prevented the North from affording such aid as it would otherwise have given. To meet this crisis, the Society has been obliged to put forth every effort in its power, and to use its credit as far as could be made consistent with justice to its creditors. It has, however, succeeded in so far meeting these calls for aid, that none of those to whom freedom had been offered, have finally lost the opportunity of securing it.

The hopes of those who wish to emigrate, and of masters who wish to send their servants, are not yet checked. The candidates for emigration, who ought to go in a few months, is now greater than the Society has means to provide for; and the stream of applications is still pouring in with undiminished copiousness. The South responds to the appeal of October, 1847: is ready to furnish any number of emigrants that the North will provide for; and has already begun the work.

Nor is this all. In that appeal, confidence was expressed that the South would not only furnish emigrants, but also a liberal share of the funds necessary for their colonization. This suggestion too, the South has met, furnishing not only nearly all the emigrants, but also about half of the funds for their colonization; so that nearly for every emigrant made free at the expense of the South and sent out at the expense of the North, another is both made free and sent out at the expense of the South. And however liberal the North may be in time to come, there is every reason to believe that the South will fully maintain this ratio of liberality; that for every fifty dollars that the North will give, the South will furnish an emigrant, and will give another fifty, and furnish an emigrant to profit by it.

The South was invited to furnish emigrants "as fast as the colony can safely receive them." It was not then supposed that more than 600 or



800 a year could be sent out at present with safety to themselves and to Liberia. For such a number, it was said, the North was ready to do her part, and if necessary, more than her part, to furnish funds. But the estimate was too low. The ability of Liberia to receive emigrants advantageously was even then greater than was supposed, and has since largely increased. It is now known that Liberia can safely receive thousands a year; and every addition that we make to its strength, increases that ability. The territory already acquired is sufficient to support a million of inhabitants; and if more should be needed, any desirable quantity can be easily obtained.

There are, then, emigrants enough in the South, and room enough for them in Liberia. The work may go on, as fast as the amount of funds will permit. If you wish to increase the amount of good influences in Africa; if you wish to place free men of color in a more advantageous position than they occupy here—a position as good as you yourselves occupy here; if you wish to aid in the emancipation of slaves and their transformation into Liberian citizens, you can do it, to the full extent of your pecuniary ability. The work at first could go on but slowly, till pioneer emigrants had prepared the way. Two years ago, it was waiting for the South to furnish emigrants. It now waits only for you.

Such is the state of affairs which now calls for your attention. Every

dollar that you can give, or induce others to give, can be advantageously used, and that without delay. Emigrants are waiting to go, Liberia is waiting to receive them, and masters are waiting to furnish more emigrants. They are all waiting for *you*. They have not yet been compelled to wait long enough to cause injurious discouragement; but that discouragement will soon be produced, and the good work, in all its bearings, will be seriously impeded unless you come forward promptly to its aid.

You need not wait to be personally solicited by an agent. Whatever you have to spare for this object, may be forwarded at once, by mail or other safe conveyance, to the treasurer of this Society, or to the treasurer of any of its auxiliaries. You yourself are authorized to stir up your neighbors to this good work, and to remit their benefactions. Be not afraid to send a donation because it is small. If every well wisher to our cause would send a single dollar by mail, the treasury of the Society would be relieved from embarrassment. And do not fear that your gifts, however large, may not be needed. There is as much good ready and waiting to be done as the largest donations can pay for. Think, therefore, on all the good influences which colonization is capable of exerting on various classes of men, in this country and in Africa; and remember, that to the extent of your practical liberality, you promote them all.

## The African Slave Trade.

THE London Anti-slavery Reporter publishes copious extracts from recent Parliamentary documents relating to the African Slave Trade, from which it appears that the horrible traffic, after all the efforts which have been made to put it down by force, has suffered little abatement.

According to the report of the Slave Trade Committee, the average numbers of slaves, (with the per cent. amount of loss,) exported from Africa to America, were as follows, in the periods designated:

Dates.	Annual average number exported.	Average casualties during the voyage: Per Ct.	Amount.
1798 to 1805	85,000	14	12,000
1805 to 1810	85,000	14	12,000
1810 to 1815	93,000	14	13,000
1815 to 1817	106,000	25	26,600
1817 to 1819	106,000	25	26,600
1819 to 1825	103,000	25	25,800
1825 to 1830	125,000	25	31,000
1830 to 1835	78,500	25	19,600
1835 to 1840	135,800	25	33,900

The following table shows the numbers (with the loss) exported from Africa to America, every year since 1840:

Years.	Numbers.	Per Cent.	Loss. Amount.
1840	64,114	25	16,068
1841	43,097	25	11,274
1842	28,400	25	7,100
1843	55,062	25	13,765
1844	54,102	25	13,525
1845	36,758	25	9,189
1846	76,117	25	19,029
1847	84,356	25	21,089

So it appears that the slave trade was as actively carried on in 1847, as from 1798 to 1810—while the casualties or loss attending the traffic had increased from 14 per cent. to 25, showing that while the vigorous means used to suppress the traffic had failed of this end, they had aggravated its horrors.

Brazil is the principal mart. The total number of slaves imported into Brazil, from 1840 to 1847, inclusive, was, 249,800; the importation into the Spanish colonies, for the same period, was, 52,027. It speaks little for the zeal of our Government, that, while the American flag is more prostituted to the purpose of this piratical traffic, than any other flag, the American squadron makes fewer seizures than that of any other country. According to the report of Mr. Westwood, acting consul at Rio Janeiro, there were in 1847, departures from that port of slavers—11 under the Brazilian flag, 6 under the Portuguese, 15 under the American, 5 under the French, 3 under the Hamburgese—in all, 40; arrivals—4 under the Brazilian flag, 4 under the Portuguese, 15 under the American, 4 under the French, 1 under the Swedish, 3 under the Hamburgese—in all, 31. It is mainly by the use of the American flag that the pirates are enabled to baffle the vigilance of the British cruisers. It might be supposed that the Government and all its subordinates, indignant at this detestable prostitution of the flag of the Republic, would strain every nerve to seize and punish the scoundrels engaged in it; but the following official statement of the number of vessels engaged in the slave trade, captured by the respective squadrons named, in 1846, shows how delusive would be such a supposition:

Captured by the British	-	-	37
Captured by the French	-	-	11
Captured by the Portuguese	-	-	8
Captured by the American	-	-	2
Destroyed by the British	-	-	3
Destroyed by the French	-	-	1
Destroyed by the Portuguese	-	-	2
Total	-	-	61

*Mr. Pinney's Circular.*

MR. PINNEY'S circular we hope may realize the expectations of the friends of Colonization. If the merchants in the City of New York should contribute the whole amount, they would more than be remunerated in a few years by the increase of trade with the western coast of Africa: but vastly higher, and holier motives will move them and the other patriotic, and religious members of that community, to raise the amount mentioned.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

*Brick Chapel, N. Y.*

*December 14th, 1848.*

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to invite your particular attention to the facts concerning 200 slaves, contained in a pamphlet sent you entitled "a brief History of the Ross Slaves."

It developes a most benevolent purpose on the part of their former owner, and the efforts which have well nigh succeeded in defeating his purpose.

A resolute and persistent opposition to his will on the part of some heirs at law, before the courts and Legislature of Mississippi; has not only kept them twelve years in bondage, but so wasted the estate in expensive litigation, and bad management, that nothing is available from it, to defray the expenses of their emigration.

Meantime such is the law of the State, that unless they depart shortly they are in danger of again reverting to slavery.

Our Board of Managers acting under a strong sympathy for them, and reliance on the liberality of our friends, have authorized the expenditure of \$6,000 in the charter and outfit of a vessel for them. If after a perusal, your heart prompts and your means allow a donation for this purpose please send it to our office as early as convenient, and oblige,

Yours truly,

J. B. PINNEY,

*Cor. Sec'y. N. Y. Col. Soc.*

*Resolution of the North Carolina Synod.*

WE are much obliged to our friend in North Carolina for sending us the proceedings of the Synod of that State, at its recent meeting, in reference to the American Colonization Society, which we lay before our readers with great pleasure:

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Whereas, the Rev. Henry Brown, of Virginia, Agent of the American Colonization Society, has spread before us evidence silencing all doubt, that God is using this Society as the channel and agency of extending the

pure Gospel to the millions of Central Africa; of ousting forever the slave trade, which is bringing thousands of our fellow men to trans-Atlantic bondage; consigns millions at home to a more dreadful doom; and of removing free people of color from degradation to all the blessings which free government and the Church confer, the greatest blessings on themselves and our country; therefore—

*Resolved*, That this Synod affectionately commend the American Colonization Society to all our churches and Christian denominations; to all philanthropists and patriots, and to all the citizens of North Carolina.



## Items of Intelligence.

**THE LEARNED SLAVE.**—Rev. H. W. Ellis, the learned slave, liberated by subscriptions in the Presbyterian Synod of Louisiana and Alabama, has commenced his labors in Africa with great zeal. He is studying the language of two wild tribes, in order to be able to preach to them in their own tongue. He says that the Mandingoes claim him for their countryman, because his grandfather was born in Africa. This tribe are Mahomedans, and some of their priests, he says, are intelligent, being capable of reading Hebrew, when written in the Arabic character. He speaks in glowing terms of Liberia and its prospects.

**COLONIZATION IN TENNESSEE.**—We are gratified to perceive that Tennessee is beginning to awake upon the subject of African Colonization. Between eighty and one hundred free people of color are now preparing to emigrate from that State to Liberia. They wish to go in the vessel that leaves New Orleans in December next; and the means to take them, will probably all be raised in the State. A writer in the Record proposes to be one of fifty who will give one hundred dollars each to purchase a territory to be called Tennessee in Africa.

## Acknowledgment

*Of money received at the Colonization Office, Brick Chapel, N. Y., from September 1st, to December 1st, 1848.*

Sept. 5..St.James Church,New-			
ton, L. I.....	6 00		
" 20..From sundry persons at			
Buffalo, viz: Jesse Ketch-			
eam, to constitute Rev. A.			
Bertis a life member of the			
N. Y. S. C. S. \$10, Ja-			
bez Goodall, Esq., a life			
member, \$30, some ladies			
to constitute Rev. A. Ber-			
tis, a life member, \$20,			
Samuel F. Pratt, \$10, E.			
G. Spaulding, \$10, L. L.			
Hedges, \$5, W. H. Green,			
\$5, Robert Pomeroy, \$5,			
J. A. Parker, \$5, Geo.			
Coit, \$5, Wm. Bristol,			
\$5, T. Farnham, \$5, Mrs.			
P. Sidway, \$5, G. R. Wil-			
son, \$5, Mrs. Dr. Burwell,			
\$5, Judge Bennett, \$5, N.			
H. Gardner, \$5, D. Tay-			
lor, \$5, G. B. Walbridge,			
\$5, M. L. Hawley, \$5,			
A. P. Youce, \$5, Peter			
Curtis, \$5, Cash, \$2, Mrs.			
Mary Dana, \$1, H. Par-			
melee, \$1, Wm. Stimpson,			
\$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1...	262 00		
" 30..From various persons			
in Rochester, viz: A.			
Champion, Esq., \$100,			
Levi Ward, Esq., to con-			
stitute Rev. Ferdinand D.			
W. Ward, a life member,			
\$30, ladies of the 1st Pres.			
church, to constitute their			
pastor, Rev. J. H. McIl-			
vain, a life member, \$30,			
Levi A. Ward, Esq., \$15,			
Frederick Starr, Thos. H.			
Rochester, and A. Gardi-			
ner, each \$10, Wm. Church-			
ill, Wm. Alling, E. Moore,			
E. K. Blythe, J. W. Hatch,			
and Co., W. A. Reynolds,			
Chas. W. Dundas, E. D.			
Ely, N. T. Rochester, E.			
Peck, each \$5, W. Burke,			
\$3, A. Strong, & Co., J.			
G. Parker, N. Osborne,			
and J. K. Livingston, each			
\$2, F. T. Adams, S. T.			
Witherspoon, Cash, Geo.			
Danforth, Cash, each \$1.	271 00		
Oct. 2..At Geneva, Public col-			
lection, \$16 25, H. Dwight,			
Esq., Mrs. D. L. Clark,			
Wm. N. Clark, and Joseph			
Fellows, each \$10, J. T.			
Swift, C. A. Cook, Rev.			
Mr. Abeel, H. H. Seelsy,			
each \$5, W. Watson, \$3,			
Dr. Spencer, \$1, Temper-			
ance Hotel, \$1, A. L.			
Smith, 50 cts.....	81 75		
" 18.. Per Pres. F. M. Rooms,			
from Pres. church, New-			
ton, \$2, per Pres. F. M.			
Rooms, from Cong.church,			

Cumberland, Sullivan Co., \$3.....	5 00	bush, L. I. \$13 25, A. F. Olmstead, Student Theol. Sem., \$1, Luther Clark, \$10, Thos. Bishop, \$5...	29 55
Oct. 19..From Rev. Jas. Hynds, Pastor Pres. church, Red Mills, Putnam Co.....	5 00	Nov. 28..Rev. Ezra Tuttle, Pat- chouge, L. I.....	5 00
" 23..From Zacheus W. Elmer, of Sherburne, Che- nango Co., to complete a life membership, \$15, Benj. Strong, Jr. Albany, a life membership, \$30, N. Sheldon, \$55.....	100 00		1073 59
" 28..Rev. Thos. Lounds- bery, Pastor First Pres. church, Ovid, N. Y., per Peter Doig.....	30 00	A friend, to Mr. Allen, Treas. \$500, a lady, to Mr. Allen, Treas. \$50...	550 00
" 30..E. D. Efner, Buffalo..	5 00	<i>African Repository</i> , Dr. Rose, of Geneva, .....	5 00
Nov. 2..Rev. G. Ludlow, Ref. D. church, New Shamock.	11 00		\$1,628 59
" 7..Rev. Jno. Goldsmith, Newtown, L. I. \$20, D. Fanshaw, \$5.....	25 00	<i>Omissions in the last Quarterly Re- port, viz:</i>	
" 8..R. L. Stewart.....	50 00	July 3..Rev. W. J. P. Taylor, 4th July collection, Ref. D. church, Van Vort....	9 41
" 10..Wm. Walker, \$25, col- lection in M. E. church, Williamsburgh.....	12 29	" 5..F. M. Kipp, 4th July collection, 1st R.D. church, Fishkill Village, \$14 78, donation, B. L. Kipp, \$5.	19 78
" 15..Per P. Ammerman, from a friend, \$100, John Adams, \$50.....	150 00	Aug. 29..Collection D.R. church, Dr. Ferris, N. Y.....	36 40
" 27..Ref. D. Church, Flat-			65 59
		Total.....	\$1,694 18

## Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of November, to the 30th of December, 1848.

<b>MAINE.</b>		Castleton—Dr. Joseph Perkins, balance on life membership of the American Colonization Soc.	10 00
By the Rev. Charles Soule :		Brookfield—Capt. Reuben Peck, David Bigelow, each \$2, part of a legacy of the late Zelotes Bigelow, \$1, Dea. Wm. Wells, 25 cts., Lemuel Pope, 50 cts., Capt. Salmon Edson, 50 cts., Mrs. Polly Edson, 25 cts., Miss Ellen Edson, 25 cts., Elisha Ellis, Esq., Simon Cotten, Esq., each \$2, Rev. Daniel Wilder, 50 cts., Capt. Amasa Edson, \$3, J. Edson, \$1, W. W. Ingalls, Esq., 50 cts., Mrs. Jemima Freeman, 50 cts., Capt. J. S. Allen, \$1, Ariel Burnham, Esq., 50 cts., H. Hatch, Esq., 50 cts., J. C. Wheatley, 25 cts., Dea. S. Griswold, 75 cts., Luther Wheatley, Esq., \$2, Julius B. Lyman, 50 cts.	21 75
Searsport—David Nichols, \$2, Amos Nichols, \$1, S. W. Blanchard, \$1, G. Merithew, \$2, Wm. McGilvery, \$1, Isaac Carver, \$1, W. P. Purill, 50 cts.	8 50	Westminster—Contribution from the East Parish, per Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	2 40
By Capt. George Barker :		Peacham—Dr. Josiah Shedd, do- nation.....	10 00
Bangor—From Mrs. Mary Ham, \$5, Edmund Dole, \$5, cash \$1.	11 00		53 15
North Yarmouth—Rev. Caleb Ho- bart, balance on life member- ship, \$9, Jacob Hays, Jr., \$1.	10 00		
East Thomaston—From the Ladies Sewing Circle, per Mrs. H. C. Thomas, Sec. and Treas....	5 00		
	34 50		
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Paper Mill Village—Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	2 60		
<b>VERMONT.</b>			
By the Vt. Col. Soc :			
Montpelier—Jos. Hawes, Joseph Reed, J. Y. Vail, cash, \$1, C. W. Storrs, \$2.....	5 00		
St. Albans—Wm. Bridges.....	1 00		
Craftsbury—S. C. Crafts.....	1 00		
Barnet—H. Stevens.....	2 00		

## MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D:	
Andover—From S. Farris, Esq., \$10,	
Hon. Sam. Fletcher, \$10, Rev.	
B. B. Edwards, \$10, Hon. S.	
Greenleaf, L. L. D., \$10, B. H.	
Punchard, Esq., \$10, Rev. L.	
Woods, D. D., \$10, Dr. E. San-	
born, \$5, F. Cogswell, Esq.,	
\$5, Samuel H. Taylor, Esq.,	
\$5, Rev. R. Emerson, D. D.,	
\$5, Rev. H. Phelps, \$5, Rev.	
Joseph Emerson, \$5, Rev. Mr.	
Holmes, agt. \$5, Samuel Mer-	
rell, Esq., \$1, Sam. Gray, Esq.,	
\$2, N. Swift, Esq., \$2.....	100 00
Springfield—From Miss Betsey	
Brewer, per James Brewer, 2d.,	
Esq.....	5 00
Braintree—Collection in Rev. Dr.	
Storrs's Cong'tion on Thanks-	
giving day, per Rev. Dr. Storrs.	21 00
Boston—From the Massachusetts	
Colonization Society \$500, Miss	
Sarah Waldo, Worcester, \$100,	
by Rev. Jo. Tracy, Treasurer.	600 00
	726 00

## RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:	
Providence—Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2,	
Cash, \$10, Cash, \$5, Cash, \$1.	19 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. James Ely:	
Greenwich—Collections in the	
Second Society—Sarah Mead,	
\$10, Sarah Lewis, Augustus	
Mead, Zenas Mead, Col. Tho.	
A. Mead, each \$5, Rev. J. H.	
Linsley, Ephraim Mead, Rev.	
Wm. Marshall, Cash, Charles	
Smith, Capt. Wm. Lyons, each	
\$2, S. Holly, M. E. Mason,	
Cash, S. M. Brush, each \$1,	
Lot Mead, \$1 50, sundry per-	
sons, \$4 75, of which \$30 are	
to constitute Joel H. Linsley,	
D. D., a life member of the	
Am. Col. Society.....	52 25
Birmingham—E. W. Shelton, \$5,	
Dea. Shelton, Dea. Barrett,	
Mrs. Sanford, P. Phelps, each	
\$3, Mrs. May, Cash, each \$2,	
Cash, W. W. Narramore, Tho.	
Wallace, E. Lewis, Cash, E.	
Birdseye, Sylvester Blakeman,	
Mrs. De Forest, T. Gilbert,	
Mrs. Sherwood, each \$1, L.	
De Forest, Cash, L. L. Loomis,	
E. A. Lum, each 50 cts., Mrs.	
Curtis, 25 cts., of which \$30	
are to constitute Rev. Charles	
Dickinson a life member of the	
Am. Col. Society.....	33 25
Hebron—From Governor Peters.,	10 00

North Branford—Rev. G. J. Wood,	2 00
Farmington—Collection in Rev.	
Dr. Porter's Cong. Society....	19 20
Hartford—From J. B. Hosmer.	
Esq., \$25, a Friend, \$6, per	
Charles Seymour, Esq.....	31 00
Greenwich—Mrs. Letitia Skelding,	
\$2, A. R. Newman, \$1, by	
Rev. James Ely. From Rev.	
S. B. S. Bissell, \$5, his 4th	
annual contribution, and from	
"persons connected with the 1st	
Congregational church and so-	
ciety," of which he is pastor,	
\$16, which with former dona-	
tions, is to constitute William	
Albert Ferris, Esq., a life mem-	
ber of the Am. Col. Soc.....	24 00
	171 70

## NEW JERSEY.

Pitts Grove—"Female Associa-	
tion" and Congressional collec-	
tion, by Rev. G. W. Janvier..	20 00
Bridgeton—From Hon. L. Q. C.	
Elmer.....	20 00
	40 00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Millon—From James P. Sander-	
son, Esq.....	20 00

## DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Annual contribution	
from E. B. M.....	25 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington city—Collection in the	
First Presb. church, by the	
Rev. E. Ballantine, pastor...	35 75

## VIRGINIA.

Big Lick—Col. Elijah McClana-	
han, annual subscription for	
1848, \$10, Mrs. Sarah Betts,	
annual subscription for '49, \$10.	20 00
Richmond—From the Ladies of the	
Presb. church, \$42, and from	
other Ladies, \$8.....	50 00
Alexandria—Collection in Metho-	
dist E. church, to constitute Rev.	
John M. Jones a life member	
of the Am. Col. Society.....	32 43
	102 43

## NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown:	
Lexington—Rev. Jesse Rankin..	1 00
Salisbury—Rev. S. Frontis, \$2,	
collection in the M. E. church,	
\$2.....	4 00
Charlotte—Collection in the M. E.	
church, \$7 67, collection in the	
Presbyterian church, \$25 95..	33 62
Concord—Collection in the Pres-	
byterian church.....	3 50
Poplar Tent—Collections.....	3 38
Davidson College—Collections...	9 04



<i>Hopewell</i> —Collections.....	13 00
<i>Unity</i> —Collections.....	8 50
<i>Paw Creek</i> —Collections.....	3 38
<i>Steel Creek</i> —Collections.....	14 97
<i>Sharon</i> —Collections, \$5 97, Rev. J. B. Watt, \$5.....	10 97
<i>Sugar Creek</i> —Collections.....	8 50
<i>Allemanee</i> —Collections.....	2 62

116 48

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Lewisville</i> —From Wm. Moffatt, Esq.....	20 00
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## GEORGIA.

<i>Wilkinsville</i> —Rev. John Patrick, donation.....	4 00
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## KENTUCKY.

By the Rev. Alex'r M. Cowan:	
<i>Covington</i> —J. K. McNickle, in iron, \$10, Bush & Jourdon, in iron, \$10, Joseph Chambers, H. C. Watkins, Mrs. M. K. Green, each \$5, Tho. Bird, Cash, J. Andrews, Cash, each \$1.....	39 00
<i>Braken Co.</i> —Col. James Fee, Gen. John Payne, Samuel Boude, each \$5, F. L. Cleveland, F. Fleming, Sol. Davis, J. H. Sharp, P. H. Rudd, J. H. Boude, Mrs. Ann Boude, Mrs. Sarah Savage, each \$1, Tho. Ryan, J. R. Keith, Geo. Sellers, J. E. McCormick, each 50 cents....	25 00
<i>Mason Co.</i> —Lewis Collins, \$15 W. Wheatly, \$5, J. H. Richard- son, in iron, \$5.....	25 00
<i>Fleming Co.</i> —Fitzgerald.....	5 00
<i>Nicholas Co.</i> —Milton G. Caldwell	5 00
<i>Bourbon Co.</i> —Henry Boyer, \$5, collection in the Presbyterian church, Millersburgh, \$3.....	8 00
<i>Scott Co.</i> —J. F. Robertson, Jo. Coulter, Charles Buford, each \$10, Dr. S. F. Dana, Dr. R. M. Ewing, W. C. Graves, J. and W. Stoddith, Alexander Offutt, M. Stevenson, each \$5, J. E. Farn- ham, \$2, Mrs. E. Farnham, 50 ct.	62 50
<i>Fayette Co.</i> —T. S. Berryman, Abraham Vanmeter, each \$20, Dr. S. Letcher, \$5.....	45 00
<i>Jessamine Co.</i> —D. B. Price, Tho. E. West, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>Boyle Co.</i> —J. Talbutt, E. Gore, Dr. John Todd, John R. Ford, R. P. Gregory, each \$10, J. S. Graham, W. M. Fishback, A. D. Meyers, J. T. Boyle, J. M. McFerrin, Alex'r Sneed, Sam'l H. Stevenson, each \$5, Henry Cowan, \$2 50.....	87 50
<i>Franklin Co.</i> —Rev. S. Robinson, \$25, Orlando Brown, \$10, Gov. J. J. Crittenden, Ex. Gov. R. P. Letcher, each \$5.....	45 00

<i>Shelby Co.</i> —H. Harding, \$20, W. Hall, Shannon Reed, each \$10, Arch. Brown, Rev. J. D. Pax- ton, William Huvlitt, Walker W. Burton, Stephen Myles, Dr. Benj. Logan, S. H. Moyers, John G. Burton, Samuel Glass, W. C. Winlock, each \$5, James Bradshaw, H. M. Glass, each each \$3, W. S. Helm, Alfred Harrington, each \$2 50, Tho. J. Throop, \$2.....	103 00
<i>Oldham Co.</i> —Tho. W. Woodfolk, Francis Snowden, each \$5, T. P. Archer, \$1.....	11 00
<i>Washington Co.</i> —Judge P. J. Booker, \$10, Dr. Montgomery, G. W. Taylor, each \$1.....	12 00
<i>Grten Co.</i> —John Barrett.....	10 00
<i>Warren Co.</i> —Jonathan Hobson, \$10, Thomas Quigly, James Magooden, Rev. S. Y. Garrison, each \$5, John H. Graham, \$3, G. W. Howorth, \$2 50, John Barnham, Dr. Helm, each \$1, Cash, 50 cts.....	43 00
<i>Logan Co.</i> —J. B. Bibb, Mrs. J. B. Bibb, each \$10, G. W. Nor- ton, H. Barclay, N. Long, each \$5, Cash, \$3, S. W. Atkinson, \$2, J. B. Temple, \$1.....	41 00

577 00

## TENNESSEE.

By Rev. E. A. Thom:	
<i>Gallatin</i> —Collection in Methodist church, \$9 10, J. H. White, \$1, P. H. Martin, \$1.....	11 10
<i>Fayetteville</i> —Collection in Church	9 05
<i>Huntsville</i> —Isaiah Dill, Esq.....	1 00
<i>Pulaski</i> —Rev. R. Caldwell, and Dr. Benjamin Carter, each \$5, Messrs. J. C. Rhea, J. Wood- fire, and B. F. Mitchell, each \$2, Miss M. H. Smith, \$1, J. Shepperd, \$1.....	19 00
<i>Franklin</i> —Dr. Crocket, \$5, Rev. A. N. Cunningham, \$3, Rev. Mark L. Andrews, \$2 50, Mr. John Mallory, \$2 50, Major Johnson, Henry Elbeck, Mrs. R. C. Cannon, Mrs. Hobbs, Messrs. R. W. H. Bostwick & Claiborne & D. Campbell, each \$1, T. F. Atkinson & An. John- son, 50 cts., Cash \$2 85.....	23 85
<i>Clarkesville</i> —Cash.....	5 30
<i>Farmington</i> —From "One who has always given," by Tho. J. Hall.	1 00
<i>Nashville</i> —Judge Catron, per Sion Harris.....	5 00

75 30

## OHIO.

<i>Cincinnati</i> —"A thank offering"	
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from Cincinnati, Ohio, \$5, Wm. Burnett, Esq. \$20.....	25 00
Canton—Donation from S.....	20 00
Gillespieville—From Abner Wesson, Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. Soc. per Hon. John L. Taylor.....	30 00
Dayton—From Wm. King, Esq., per Hon. R. C. Schenck.....	20 00
Oxford—From Oxford Colonization Society, by James C. Moffat, Esq.....	5 00

100 00

## INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell:	
Franklin—From Johnson Co. Col. Society, by N. Peadar, Esq. Tr.	27 00

## ILLINOIS.

Elk Grove—Dr. T. F. Miner, \$2, Rev. B. B. Drake. \$1.....	3 00
Jacksonville—From Rev. Wm. C. Stribling.....	10 00

13 00

## MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville—From Levi Keese, Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.....	30 00
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## ARKANSAS.

Fort Towson—From George Freeman, a liberated slave, at Dwight Mission, Cherokee Nation, by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury.....	5 00
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Total Contributions.....\$2,153 91

## FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—Newberry—David Johnson, Esq., to June, 1850.	3 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—Brookline—Samuel A. Robinson, for 1848 and 1849.....	3 00
RHODE ISLAND.—Providence—Hon. A. C. Green, to Sept. 1849.	4 50
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. Jas. Ely: Farnington—A. Bidwell, to Jan. 1849, \$4 50, Timothy Porter, to January, 1849, \$4 50, Egbert Cowles, to May, '49, \$5. Bridgeport—Wm. Peet, to Jan. 1849, \$3. Lyme—Hon. Charles McCurdy, to January, 1848, \$3. Greenwich—Joseph Brush, Esq., for 1847, and 1848, \$3, Zenas Meed, Esq., for '48, and '49, \$3, Jabez Meed, Esq., for '46, '47, and '48, \$4 50, Col. Zach. Meed, Esq., for '47 and '48, \$3.	38 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Taylorstown—Wallace McWilliams, Esq., per Rev. J. B. Pinney. Philadelphia—Benjamin Coates, Esq. on account, \$5.....	11 00

VIRGINIA.—Hamstead—Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe, for '48, and '49, \$3. Springfield—Rev. Moses Raymond, to Jan. '50, \$2. Old Church—Rev. Wm. Lyon, to May, '50, \$5.....	10 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—By Rev. H. Brown: Sharon—Rev. Samuel C. Phar, to Dec. '49, \$1 50. Charlotte—S. Nye Hutchinson, Esq., to Dec. '49, \$1 50.....	3 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wilkinsville—Rev. John Patrick, to Dec. '49, \$1 50. Charleston—Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D. for '48, and '49, \$3.....	4 50
GEORGIA.—Shady Grove—Col. Jn. Stevenson, to Dec. '49, per Rev. John Patrick.....	1 50
KENTUCKY.—Louisville—Rev. H. Adams, on account of the "Liberia Herald," per Sion Harris, \$1 50. Nicholasville—Ellis Corn, Esq., on account, \$5.....	6 50
TENNESSEE.—By Rev. A. E. Thom: Columbia—Rev. Joseph Sherman, for '47 and '48, \$3, Rev. Wm. Mack, for '48, \$1 50. Clarksville—Rev. J. Handrick, to '48, \$1 50. Springfield—Dr. J. N. Jones, to Nov. '49, \$1 50. Jonesborough—Rev. John Patrick, to Dec. '49, \$1 50.....	9 00
OHIO.—Cincinnati—Aug. Moore, to January, '50, \$3. Findley—F. Henderson, to Sept. '48, \$1 50. Oxford—Oxford Colonization Society, to '49, per Jas. C. Moffat, \$5.....	9 50
INDIANA.—Lawrenceburgh—Hon. G. H. Dann, to January, '47, \$3. Longwood—Rev. George Smith, for '49, per Rev. Isaac Hadden, \$1 50.....	4 50
ILLINOIS.—By C. W. James, Esq: Pekin—N. D. Williamson, to January, '48, \$3. Quincy—O. H. Browning, to January, '48, \$3. Chicago—W. H. Brown, to January, '48, \$3. Petersburg—A. H. Goodpasture, to January, '49, \$4 50, J. W. Berry, to January, '50, \$4 50..	18 00
ALABAMA.—Allenton—Jas. Robinson, Esq., to Dec. '49, per Rev. John Patrick.....	1 50
FLORIDA.—Tampa Bay—James Rowe, to Aug. '49, per Sion Harris, \$1.....	1 00

Total Repository..... 128 50

Total Contributions..... 2197 91

Aggregate Amount.....\$2,326 41

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1849.]  
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10 00

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4 50

1 50

6 50

9 00

9 50

4 50

18 00

1 50

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28 50

197 91

226 41





## BACK NUMBERS OF THE REPOSITORY WANTED.

THE following numbers of the African Repository are out of print, viz:

Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12; Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. III, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12; Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 12; Vol. V, No. 4; Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 5; Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 5, 10, 12; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; Vol. IX, Nos. 3, 4, 5; Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7; Vol. XI, No. 4; Vol. XII, Nos. 10, 11; Vol. XIII, No. 12; Vol. XIV, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11; Vol. XV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19; Vol. XVI, No. 3; Vol. XVIII, No. 1.

Some of our friends may have one or two of these numbers which they do not wish to keep. If they have, and will forward them to us, they will greatly oblige us. We have frequent calls for back numbers, which we cannot answer. We are also often applied to for whole sets, which of course we cannot supply. In this matter, our friends can greatly oblige us.

## ANNUAL REPORTS WANTED.

WE are entirely destitute of the following numbers of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, viz: 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 21st and 22d.

We will pay a liberal price for any or all of these Repositories and Reports. We are very anxious to obtain them. If any of our friends have them, and can spare them, they will confer a great favor on us by forwarding them to us by mail.

We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

## FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE A. C. S.

THOSE who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of — dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY IN N. YORK.

CAPT. GEORGE BARKER having resigned the Agency for the Repository in New York, the Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, who has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, will also act as Agent for the Repository. Subscribers will please pay to him amounts which may be due the Repository.

## POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXPEDITION.

WE learn from Mr. McLain, who went to New Orleans to despatch the expedition advertised to sail from that City this day, that the CHOLERA prevails there to such an extent as to render it unsafe to have the emigrants come to that City. The sailing of the vessel has therefore been necessarily postponed until the disease shall have disappeared.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in this city on Tuesday the 16th of January, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Board of Directors will meet the same day at 12 o'clock M. Auxiliary Societies will please appoint Delegates. Life Directors are requested to be present.

## THE FIFTH VOYAGE OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

THE Liberia Packet will sail from Baltimore for Monrovia and other ports in Liberia soon after her return from the present voyage, say about last of this month, of which emigrants and their friends will please take notice.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us THREE DOLLARS we will send a receipt *in full and free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848.

## TERMS OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life member of the American Colonization Society.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.